

See fourth page for ship news and a number of interesting articles. See first page for agricultural matter, &c.

Composers Wanted.

Wanted at this office two good Composers; one of them will be required to work occasionally at the press. Suitable hands can obtain permanent employment.

Summary of the Week.

Apart from political movements, there is not much of peculiar interest on the carpet. We find in the Georgia papers, a long address of Hon. John M. Berrien, to the people of that State. He defines his position in regard to the compromise as identical with that of the Georgia Convention. He is prepared to acquiesce, although he cannot "wholly approve." He is willing to sacrifice much for the Union, but while making the sacrifice he must not be called upon to sing psalms over it as a triumph. He states that he voted for all the compromise measures except the admission of California, and the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. His opinions are the same as those he expressed in the Senate of the United States, and have undergone no change.

The humbug call for a national democratic convention, gotten up by the New York Herald, or some clique in New York, is rather a queer affair, and even since the explosion of the bubble, seems to be regarded by some of our contemporaries as genuine; one of them even going so far as to allude to James Sanborn, of New Hampshire, by whom the call in question is signed, as the chairman of the democratic national committee. We presume Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts, the actual chairman, would be somewhat puzzled to understand how Sanborn came to occupy the position he claims. We expect the session pure convention soon to act, in order to vindicate itself from this unauthorized interference.

As the democratic majority in the next House of Representatives will be large and undisputed, some democratic papers are discussing which member of the party will be chosen Speaker of that body. At present, Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, seems to be regarded as the most prominent aspirant. His chances are certainly good, as he is very popular, and although not the oldest man, is the oldest member of the House; and, from long habit, perfectly familiar with its rules and usages. We hope that Furney, of Pennsylvania, may be made Clerk. His noble stand entitles him to the support of the South and of the country.

We hear of little interest transpiring around us. Business has re-commenced, and will soon be quite brisk. As an evidence of substantial progress, we have been assured by a gentleman largely engaged in business as a builder and contractor, that there have been more brick buildings, both for business and residence, erected here this season than during any single year since 1840; and we have little doubt but that the increase next year will be as large, if not larger. The new iron front store, erected by Dr. W. A. Berry, on Market street, and the granite front range, on Front st., belonging to Messrs. Potter and Bradley, are very great additions to the portions of the town where they are situated. As for private residences, there are more of them going up than we have time to count, and finer than we ever contemplated inhabiting.

The Christiana rioters, who are in jail, awaiting their trial, have been committed on a charge of treason and murder. It is to be hoped that they will be indicted for the latter offence only; for to such narrow limits is the crime of treason against the U. S. restricted by the constitution, that it is very doubtful whether they could be convicted of the former, no matter how clear the proof might be of their participation in the crime. "Treason against the United States, shall only consist in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." This has generally been understood to refer to such overt acts, as might be directly aimed and intended to subvert the government of the United States; or during a time of actual war being found in communication with the enemy. However treacherous the intentions of these men—especially the whites—may have been, and that is difficult, if not impossible, to convict them of actual treason; and as an acquittal on this charge, the gravest known to the law, would free them from all future liability on account of the same transaction, they would go scot free, and the ends of justice would be defeated, at the same time that the people of the Southern States would be exasperated by the escape of these notorious criminals.

"LONG CREEK."—It is almost impossible in the noise and confusion of a Daily issue to avoid typographical errors, especially in cases when articles are printed from the manuscript and the proof cannot be read by the author, previous to going to press. In some of the communications of our esteemed correspondent, "Long Creek," on the subject of education, such errors occurred, in some few cases, perhaps, obscuring the sense or marring the grammatical construction. These errors have been pointed out to us, but we deem it unnecessary to enumerate them here. The good sense of our readers will, no doubt, have corrected them, each one for himself, before this. We would here take the liberty of saying a word or two, to correspondents generally. It is no doubt irritating enough to find their printed compositions different from what they have written or intended to write, but they should remember that very frequently their writing is hard to make out, and that some of the fault is, therefore, their own; and further: it should not be forgotten that the errors in question are never intentional, as it is the interest of the editor to have every thing, which appears in his paper, as nearly correct as possible. We find frequently strange mistakes in our editorials, when it is too late to rectify them, but when they do not very materially affect the meaning we let them pass. We take the same pains with the compositions of our friends as we do with our own. They cannot expect more under the circumstances.

The Aurora Borealis.

Our town contemporaries, as well as our more distant exchanges, describe a most brilliant exhibition of the Northern Lights, which took place on Monday night last. We had not the pleasure of seeing it; shortly after supper we got hold of a novel and tried to divert our mind from news and politics, by the perusal of "James' Last," but regret to say that we soon fell asleep. If our readers saw the Aurora we didn't. We hope somebody will wake us up next Aurora that comes along.

Why is not Mr. Owen removed? Every body concurs in believing him unfit for his post. The universal expression of the press is in the highest degree condemnatory. His own letter of defence convicts him of unfitness, if not cruelty and cold-heartedness. Mr. Thrasher's letter places his conduct in a still worse light, and Mr. Thrasher is a respectable gentleman, the editor of the *Furo Industrial*, the most successful paper in Havana until it was suppressed by the Spanish authorities. Why, then, does not Mr. Filmore's administration remove Owen? It cannot certainly intend to retain him in his position as Consul at Havana.

Wholesale Stores in Wilmington.

It has always seemed to us that, to enable a wholesale business to be properly done, it should be confined to one branch, as for instance, groceries or dry goods, or hardware or china, or any other department of trade. Such, at least, is the system in all the wholesale markets in this country, and we believe it is founded on reason. The high reputation of Wilmington as a grocery market, we presume is as much owing to the exclusive attention paid to that branch of business by those engaged in it, as to the natural position or advantages of the port. Some movement in this direction, in the different branches of business, we think, necessary to enable us to compete on equal terms in the career of progress with our neighbors to the north and south of us. We submit these views with all due deference for the judgment of those who are better acquainted with the subject than we can pretend to be. We believe, however, that on examination, they will not be found wide of the mark.

Our attention has been drawn to this subject from having stepped into the new china store of Messrs. McCreary & Harris, on Tuesday afternoon. This store, which is located in Capt. Potter's new granite front buildings, on Front street, below Market, is one of the very largest in the State, and is exclusively devoted to china, delft, glass-ware, etc. It is over a hundred feet in depth, all of which is filled with wares, with the exception of a small portion reserved for packing. The second story is also occupied by the business, and by agricultural implements, of which a large assortment is kept. The store, when fully arranged, will be quite equal to any in Charleston, and well worthy a visit.—It is well known that puffing is a practice of which we are not guilty; but in the present instance we feel called upon to chronicle an evidence of progress in the business of our town, and we can do so with perfect impartiality, since this is the only store of the kind in the place. Besides, the goods are direct importations, having been shipped from Liverpool, for the proprietors, who should be sustained in their laudable efforts.

Talking of deep stores reminds us of our friend, Mr. Robinson, Hardware man, a very few doors above the China store, who, we think, has the deepest store in the State, and devotes himself exclusively to the Hardware business, wholesale and retail. He has everything in that line from a needle to an anchor, and is a very clever fellow, and ought to be, and is well patronized.

In the same region, Mr. Love's Furniture store challenges attention. It is very deep and very full. Not being a house keeper, we are not a judge of such articles, but have no doubt that they are good and cheap.

As for our Grocery, Dry Goods and other stores, their name is legion, and their proprietors gentlemen; but we have confined ourselves exclusively to those which present something new, and which we could notice without incurring the charge of partiality or puffery.

The Fayetteville Mail.

We learn that it is a very rare thing indeed that the cars from this place connect at Warsaw with the stage for Fayetteville, the latter having very generally gone before the arrival of the former. For a month past the boats have been detained by the prevalence of North East winds, and as the cars wait for them until 12 o'clock they have not reached Warsaw before 3 to 4. The Stages leave Warsaw always at 12, and of course no connection is effected. This accounts for the Wilmington mail being always a day late in arriving at Fayetteville.—Those who labour under the pleasing deception that there is a daily mail from Wilmington to Fayetteville, had better be apprised of their mistake. It does not exist, the four horse coaches to the contrary notwithstanding. This state of things is wholly unnecessary. There is no connection to be made at Fayetteville, and the two or three hours that the driver of the stage might have to wait at Warsaw for the cars would make no difference. Indeed, under the most favorable circumstances, the cars do not always get to Warsaw at 12, even when they leave here at the regular hour. This thing both could and should be remedied.

The Balance of Trade.

Although as between this country and England the balance of trade is permanently and largely in our favor, on account of the heavy shipments of cotton and breadstuffs to that country, we yet find that exchange in London is frequently at a premium, and that specie is shipped to settle our balances there. The New York Evening Post, a paper which stands among the very first for the truth, intelligence and wisdom of its money articles, gives the following explanation:—"There are many important and increasing branches of foreign trade, in which the balance is always against us. The teas and silks of China, the silks and millineries of France, and the productions of the north of Europe come to us in much larger quantities than any exports of ours to those countries. In respect to wheat it was the custom of the East India ships clearing from Salem for the east, to carry out large quantities of silver—Spanish dollars mostly—to pay for the teas and other articles brought home. Our exports have since increased, but our imports have still more largely increased, for the consumption of tea in this country is immense. The balance of this trade is settled in London, which is at present, whatever it may be, the custom of the East India house for the settlement of accounts from the world's commerce. To provide for the payment we have to remit thither the necessary funds, either by exports of gold or other produce."

It is a mistake to talk about the country being ruined by British goods; the great balances are accumulated by the heavy importations of French and German silks and fancy goods. It is contended by some that an increased tariff, or rather a return to the system of '42, would benefit the South, or at least the portion of it engaged in manufacturing. Now, a comparison will show that the distinctive characteristic of the tariff of '42 was a heavy taxation of the more common and necessary articles of consumption, and a light taxation of the luxuries or superfluities, such as fine silks and high priced wines. In the production of the heavier cotton and woolen fabrics which at present constitute the staple of Southern manufactures, our real rivals are the Eastern States, not the European nations, and an increase or change of Tariff could only have the effect of making all articles of southern manufacture still dearer to the people of the South, and more under the control of the North.

Great Fire in Buffalo, N. York.—Destruction of 300 Houses and half a million of property. About four o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst., a fire broke out in a wooden building on Pecock street, Buffalo, situated in the very middle of what is called the Five Points. A strong wind was blowing at the time and the surrounding buildings the fire spread rapidly, not being stayed until it had destroyed over five hundred buildings, chiefly occupied by poor families who are thus turned out of house and home. The loss is roughly estimated at half a million of dollars. There was very little insurance on the property.

A Plank Road meeting was held at Barclayville, between Fayetteville and Raleigh, on the 20th inst., and \$10,000 subscribed to the joint stock company, for a plank road between the two towns.

Mr. Gress' School.—Mr. Gress' School commenced 1st inst. We had intended to have called attention to the fact of its opening at this time, as it had escaped our memory in the hurry of business. We hope that Mr. Gress will receive that liberal encouragement which he deserves.

The First Flag.

The young men of Lancaster raised a flag upon a prominent public corner in the village, on Tuesday evening, after the speeches and harangues were over.

Upon a blue ground had been painted a Palmetto tree, a single star, and the sentiment, "Secession! A pull or two!" This is the first secession flag we have heard of, and happy are we to be able to say we gave a pull or two in raising it. We only wish the raising of that flag had been the sign for the spontaneous and simultaneous rising of all South Carolina.

The foregoing "gem" is from the "Hornet's Nest," the organ of Green W. Caldwell, Esq., and his friends, during the late Congressional campaign; and yet he is no secessionist, but a fast friend of the Union! The Editor gave that flag "a pull or two in raising it," did he? He gave Mr. Caldwell "a pull or two" also, but he could not quite succeed in raising it! Strange indeed, that one, who was so zealous in electing a "Union man" to Congress, should now be so fond of "pulling up" secession flags! The secession leaders in these parts have become such staunch "Union men," since the fatal issue of their doctrine in this and other States, that unless the editor of the "Hornet's Nest" looks well to what he says, he will be read out of his political church.

We make the above extract from the Raleigh Register of Saturday last. It is certainly as defective in candor as any thing we have seen from that source, and that is saying enough. Mr. Badger, the Editor of the "Hornet's Nest," from which paper the Register takes the "gem" in question, is his own master; and as we have no claims to being an "organ," we shall not pretend to call in question his right to express his own opinions. But in this he speaks simply for himself, and it is unfair and disingenuous to make Capt. Caldwell responsible for what he does neither endorse nor approve. It is known to all, that Capt. C.'s friends or others, who heard him during the Congressional campaign, that he and the "Hornet's Nest" did not agree in regard to the course of that paper on the secession question. Nay, that paper itself distinctly stated that such difference of opinion existed. Of these facts, especially the latter, the Editor of the Register must be aware; or if he be not, he had better have informed himself before pretending to interfere. We know from very recent conversation with intimate personal friends of Capt. Caldwell, that he has no more to do with the course of the Nest on this matter, than the Editor of the Register has.

Revolution in Northern Mexico.—Success of the Insurgents.

The steamship Mexico arrived at New Orleans on the 25th, with later advices from Texas. The long threatened revolution has broken out on the Rio Grande, and promises to be of a formidable character. The insurgents, after capturing the government funds, had marched to join Carabajal, who was concentrating his forces near Monterey. The El Paso mail rider had been attacked by the Indians. If our recollections of the late war with Mexico are correct, this Carabajal is a great scoundrel, and not more than half white. We fear that the whole affair is predatory in its character, and calculated, by the acts of a few wild characters, to cast undeserved censure upon the whole people of the U. S., some of whom are to be found in the ranks of the insurgents. Gens. Gueraer and Canales are also connected with the affair.

The Steamship Battle.

Arrived at New York on the 28th. Her news is not important, if we except a slight advance in cotton. She brings dates to the 17th Sept., and 97 passengers.

Much disappointment was felt in England owing to the lack of definite news from the Cuban Expedition. It is stated, as the result of negotiations between England, France and Spain, that further expeditions against Cuba from America will be resisted by those powers.

The secession of the Duke of Norfolk, the first peer of England, from the Catholic Church, has created great excitement both in religious and political circles. The gold excitement in Australia is increasing. Advice from the continent shows great uneasiness for the future. The department of Ardeche in France was in a state of siege. At Naples 46 State prisoners had been condemned to death, including 10 deputies, 2 ex-ministers, 2 priests and 1 ambassador.

The Americans in Europe.

The article in another column, headed "The Star Spangled Banner Raised in Europe," will be read with interest. The London Leader, from which it is taken, is an ably conducted and respectable journal of the Liberal party, and of which a son of Leigh Hunt, the poet, is Editor. The call for American interference in European affairs is certainly a phenomenon in a London paper, and is well calculated to exhibit the influence which this country now exerts, and the still greater influence which it is destined to exert over the progressive party of Europe.

But the time is not yet come when that influence should be felt otherwise than through the moral force of our example. At present we have enough to do on this hemisphere, without annexing territories on the other.

Democratic National Convention.

On Saturday, the 20th, we copied from the Telegraphic correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, a notice of a call for a National Convention of the Democratic party. It seems that the call is a part of the Donaldson and Greer hoax, and emanates from the New York Herald. We publish it to-day, together with the remarks of the Pennsylvania, the editor of which paper is a bona fide member of the National Committee.

FUGITIVE CASE.—Four alleged fugitive slaves were arrested on Friday last, and brought to Harrisburg, Pa., on charge of having been connected with the Christiana outrage. It appeared, upon examination, that they had nothing to do with that affair. Upon their discharge, they were arrested by the U. S. officers as fugitive slaves. This second examination resulted in their being handed over to their owners. There was considerable feeling but no outbreak.

California Productiveness.

California is decidedly "some" at the production of other things besides gold. The following comes from the Alta Californian:

Decidedly Pigeon.—As a specimen of the great productiveness of all things in California, the fact deserves notice, that a California sow, the property of Mr. John Bohon, on Market street, was yesterday safely delivered of twenty-one pigs! We are happy to state that both mother and children are as well as might be expected under the circumstances.—Where are the Berkshire that can beat this?

But the next case, from an unknown exchange, is "worse nor that." Of course it took place in California:—"We bought six hens and a rooster the other day to raise a stock of chickens. In looking in the bushes around our house, I found one day, (imagine my surprise,) our rooster on a nest of twelve eggs, hatching eggs, which, to all appearances, he laid himself, too."

"This did not only surprise me, but made me so afraid of the productiveness of this climate, that I almost contemplate to go to the Sandwich Islands, for I roosters lay eggs here, I know not what may happen to myself one of these days."

Store Robbed.

We learn from the last North Carolinian, that the store of Jones & Nicholson, on Gillespie street, Fayetteville, was broken into on the night of the 25th inst., and a considerable quantity of goods, as well as \$25 in silver, stolen. The entrance was effected through a back window in the second story of the building. This is the fifth store that has been broken into in Fayetteville within the last month or two.

Profession and Practice.

Every person with whom we have conversed, whose business or pleasure has carried him to the North during the present season, bears testimony to the fact that the number of Southerners to be met with in the Northern States, during the summer just past, was larger than ever before. Acquaintances were to be met with at every turn, and among the loudest denouncers of all Northern men and things, and of all intercourse with the Northern States. There is such a thing as consistency, and there is such a thing as lack of it. Which of these things is indicated by the facts stated is easy to judge. The medicinal effects of Saratoga are remarkable, giving immediate relief in cases of plethora of the pulse.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIPS.—The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on the 30th ult., with Liverpool dates to the 25th. The ordinary qualities of cotton had declined a quarter of a cent, and the middling descriptions were a shade lower. Flour was unchanged and in fair request. Corn had advanced 6d. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased. The steamship City of Glasgow, has arrived at Philadelphia, but her news is anticipated.

The political news is devoid of interest.

No Joke.

Our neighbor of the Herald thinks that our little anecdote about Johnson Hooper's supposed joke upon the subject of the abolition tendencies of the Northern whig party, is remarkable for age, and known to everybody. So it is; but truth, and not novelty, was what we sought after. If, however, the Herald thinks the joke too bad, we are happy in being able to relieve its sufferings by assuring it that it is no joke at all, but the sober fact, that Hooper meant just what he said. The editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal got quite hilarious over the hoax which he supposed "Jonce" was playing off on the Democrats, and penned a very pretty editorial to that effect. But it wouldn't do.—Hooper swears he is in earnest, as will be seen by the following extract from a late number of his paper, the Chambers Tribune:

The Journal and we may not differ essentially in our views of things; or we may differ vastly. But we think that in the main, and on the principal proposition, *that the whigs of the South cannot be relied upon for a fight in favor of the measures or men of the Northern whig party*—there will not be found to be any wide disagreement. If the best man of them all (we mean the Northern whigs) be the candidate in 1852, it will be worse than useless to attempt to run him in the South. If he runs under the auspices of the Northern section of the party, he must run as a high Tariff man. This alone would drive off the whigs of the South, who, whatever their attachment to the Union, are not going to give a *boons* to the Northern whigs, in the shape of Tariff protection, in return for their interference with our domestic institutions. We have been for years in favor of "Protection" on principle, but if we had an hundred votes in Congress we should cast them all against high Tariffs as long as the North remained the principal beneficiary of the system, and while Northern politicians continued to make war on the South. We apprehend that this is an almost universal feeling at the South; and if we give up the protective system, will somebody inform us what other bond of sympathy there will remain between Northern and Southern whigs?

On the assumption and in the belief that the national democratic party would nominate a man sound in respect to southern rights, we have said that we believed the whigs of the south would support that nominee. We believe so still. Not that we think the Union whigs would vote for him because of his being the democratic nominee; but because they cannot (in all probability) support the national whig nominee, and they will hardly be inclined to go for a Southern disunionist. If there should be, however, a Union nominee for the Presidency, why of course they will go for him; but if there is a Union nominee there will be no democratic nominee in our opinion.

"We shall see what we shall see." One thing is certain: the Union whigs of the South will not shortly advocate "protection" again. What, besides, is left to them as whigs, perhaps our hilarious friends *Blades*, of the Journal, can tell; we can't. Why, we haven't even a coon skin to rally upon!

We learn from a telegraphic despatch to the Charleston Courier, that a duel was fought on Saturday afternoon last, at Vienna, South Carolina, between J. M. Smythe, Esq., one of the editors of the Augusta Constitutionalist and Republican, and Dr. Thomas, of Augusta. The cause of the dispute was an article which appeared lately in the Chronicle and Sentinel, signed *Doctor*, reflecting, as Mr. Smythe considered, on himself of which Dr. Thomas avowed himself the author. At the third fire Mr. Smythe was shot through both thighs. The wound, however, is not considered mortal, and he is now doing well. Dr. Thomas was untouched.

The fisherman who stabbed himself with an eel on Thursday, is considered out of danger, having died on Saturday.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning the 22d inst., the Cars of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad started as usual, and when not more than three or four hundred yards from the Depot, the Locomotive without previous notice sprang from the track into the air, lighting on its top the wheels uppermost, presenting very much the appearance of a large egg lying on its back with its ends describing circles in the air.

The engineer and fireman were thrown about thirty feet into a ditch, without receiving any injury. We can account for the accident only upon the supposition that the old "Tornado," had that morning for the first time awoke to the fact that the "Raleigh and Gaston" was really to be rebuilt, and in the excitement of a moment forgetting that "Tornado" was still to be her motto for a while she made the wonderful spring.—*Raleigh Deaf Mute.*

The Fire Annihilator Company have commenced operations in New York city. Machines, amounting to \$100,000, were disposed of on the first day. E. K. Collins took six for each of his Atlantic steamers.—Also, nearly all the hotels in the city, with the theatres, have been supplied with them. Machines were also purchased for the Revere House, Boston, and many of the southern hotels and steam boats. A public test of the efficacy of setting the fire on wheels was made on the 1st inst., by setting a fire on a three-story building near New York, which will be given about the 5th of October.

MR. CALHOUN'S WORKS.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Walker of this city a copy of the 1st volume of Mr. Calhoun's works, containing "a disquisition on the constitution and Government of the United States." This work has been edited by R. K. Cralle, Esq., and published under the direction of the General Assembly of this State. Were any additional evidence wanted of the gigantic strength of our late Mr. Calhoun's intellect, this would be sufficient.—It is indeed a masterly performance, and one that will be perused with avidity both in this Country and in Europe. The book bears the imprint of A. S. Johnston Esq. of Columbia, and is beautifully printed. The binding likewise is extremely neat and reflects much credit on Mr. Joseph Walker's taste and skill in this branch of his extensive business.

It is for sale at Mr. Walker's establishment on East Bay and all the Book Stores in the city. Price only two dollars.—*Charleston Courier.*

SUSPENDED.—The paper entitled "Ned Buntlin's Own," published at New York, has been suspended. The next best thing would be to suspend "Ned" himself.

A SUFFICIENT EXCUSE.—A gentleman having lately been called on to subscribe to a course of lectures, declined, "because," said he, "my wife gives me a lecture every night for nothing."

From a Travelling Correspondent.

BROCKPORT, New York, Sept. 19, '51.

Messrs. Fulton & Price.—I had intended to have dropped you a hint of my whereabouts before now, but when a man once puts himself in motion, in these days of steam, he can find little time for sleeping, writing, or anything else in keeping with former habits. The most interesting matter that I have to write about now is the great State Fair, which concludes this day at Rochester, 20 miles from this place. I was there yesterday, but I cannot pretend to give you any thing like a regular description; were I to attempt it I should fail. I have no doubt but that you have seen accounts of it in the papers before this, yet, as I believe that I was the only representative of North Carolina present, perhaps some record of my impressions might not be devoid of interest to you or your readers.

The morning of the day gave assurance of what it was to be. Although 25 miles from the city, we were awakened from our slumbers three hours before daylight by the heavy rolling of carriages and wagons. We were two miles from South Byron, when we were to take the cars. We soon got there and found five hundred there in advance of us, waiting to take the train provided for those going to the fair. They continued to come until the arrival of the cars. When these latter came in sight, they presented a sea of faces and moving forms—the tops of the cars—the wood and baggage cars, and every other spot where a foot could be placed, was completely covered. We made out to get into an open wood car, and although, before reaching Rochester, we passed by to two other depots, where a thousand or more were waiting, the conductor told us that we numbered over 2,500.

Upon our arrival in the city, we started for the Fair grounds, and such a sight of omnibuses, carriages and other vehicular contrivances I have never witnessed before. As for the pedestrians, there were some legion in the plural number, and all together raised such clouds of dust as would have put a caravan in the Desert of Arabia to the blush in the way of kicking up. It is said that money makes the mare go, and I can vouch for that fact, with the addition of the horse too, for such reckless driving never was known in the memory of that white headed gentleman, the oldest inhabitant. Every now and then there would be a dashing and a crashing, and a smashing, and then a raring and a tearing, and a swearing, that would make the hair stand on the head of a tar barrel.

The gathering of people must have numbered some 150,000! Some put it at 200,000! The show of stock was splendid, consisting of horses and cows, oxen and calves, sheep and swine. One calf, only four months old, weighed 540 pounds. I hardly know what some of our people will think of this. The display of cows and calves, and of oxen matched and fat, was very large and fine. There were some from England, Hungary and Canada West.—The horses were superior to any I have ever seen before, and good judges say they excelled those of any former State Fair.

The stove department came next. There were more than 60 varieties, and one manufactured by J. P. Stewart, of Troy, seemed very well fitted to the southern country, from the fact that you can *condense the heat* just when you please, while very little of it escapes into the room. From the stove department, our attention was directed to "Mechanics' Hall," where every thing useful and curious could be found. There was also a large collection of farming implements, some of which might be manufactured in North Carolina very well, and at a handsome profit, and to this latter we must come sooner or later.

The most beautiful sight of the day was "Floral Hall," where were exhibited apples, pears, plums, peaches and grapes, the last two of which were enough to tempt a second Adam to partake of the forbidden fruit, and almost justify the transgression. Strange as it may seem, the finest specimens of peaches were from Canada West, one of which, known as the lemon cling, was very superior, though all seemed wilted from the length of time they had been picked, and the distance they had been brought.

But I must close. I find it impossible to do justice to this great exhibition, and no doubt full reports will be given in the papers. Still, as I knew no one from our State here, I have attempted this brief sketch, and will conclude in my next.

Barnum's elephants are here to-day, and the streets are a perfect jam. There was quite a contrast as they came into the place, between his Juggernaut car, drawn by seven elephants, and the Lilliputian carriage and horses of Gen. Tom Thumb, which came immediately after. But such is the world, and more especially such is the veritable E Pluribus Barnum.

W. M. S.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.—The Raleigh Register of Saturday calls public attention to the subject of the vote of North Carolina in the next Presidential Election. Under the late Census our State will be entitled to but eight members of Congress, and consequently to ten electoral votes for President. If eleven were elected, as under the present arrangement of the Districts, they would all be rejected as illegal. A called session of the Legislature is necessary to remodel the Districts before November 1852, when the Presidential election takes place.

The above is from the *Commercial*. The Editor of the Register is too young to know what has been customary heretofore under the former census laws, and certainly has not examined the census law of 1850. That law provides that the apportionment should be regulated under the returns of the census of 1850, but expressly stipulates that it shall not go into operation before 1853. So if the law should not be changed by the ensuing Congress, the next Presidential election will be regulated by the law of 1843, and there will be no necessity for any extra session of the Legislature.

Nash Superior Court.

We learn from the witnesses attending the Superior Court of Nash county, last week, from this place, that the trial of Dr. Spencer D. Armstrong, as accessory after the fact to the murder of Tilghman Hunt, was postponed by the Attorney General until next March.

The reason the trial did not come on, was because the Clerk was ignorant of the name of the county seat of Bladen, and neglected to have a subpoena issued in time for the witnesses in Elizabethtown, and that the chain of evidence was not complete against Armstrong without the required witnesses from Bladen.

Any man who aspires to be the Clerk of a Court ought to have information enough to know the county seat of every county in the State, or at least have sense enough to look at some map, almanac, or post office list and find out, and not subject a witness to the trouble and expense of attending Court, a hundred miles from home, to no purpose upon such a frivolous excuse.

Perhaps it would be improper to express an opinion in this case, before a judicial examination, but we learn that the opinion is very general as to the guilt of the accused. If he is guilty we hope justice will be meted out to him.

Pitt, the instigator of the murder, has not been taken. Damon, his tool, it will be recollected, was hung here last June.—*North Carolinian.*

CARRYING LIFE ON VESSELS.—A notice from the President of various insurance Companies is published in the Philadelphia papers. They decline insuring vessels that carry lime either on or under deck. The frequent losses by fire caused by lime on board of vessels render this step absolutely imperative.

From the London Leader, Sept. 18th.

The Star-Spangled Banner Raised in Europe. One source would be certain to secure victory for the Peoples of Europe against the Crowned Conquerors of Austria and her allies; we indicated that course last week; but let us now point out its advantages rather more specifically.

With Austrianism advancing unresisted to the conquest of Europe, with England acquiescing if not aiding that inhuman conquest, we have counselled the Peoples of Europe to seek a leader in the natural head of the Democracy of the World—the great Republic of America.

It would be quite possible to place at the head of revolutionary forces, an American General, bearing the star-spangled banner of the Union; it would be quite possible, in due course, to engage even the Government of the American Republic in the same service, and to dictate from Washington the terms for the liquidation of Vienna and St. Petersburg.

Foremost among the political advantages of such a plan would be its tendency to create a new basis and reciprocal distrusts which might still be a source of weakness to the Federation of Peoples. In almost every country the national party is divided upon certain internal and ulterior questions; although Germany is becoming almost entirely Democratic, there are still Constitutionalists and Republicans, Federalists and Unitarians; in France there is no absolute majority; one might be created by the mere fact of proclaiming a new basis of Absolutism on grounds sufficiently broad. The first great objects to secure are, the national independence of each nation, and the freedom of each People; leaving internal and ulterior questions to be settled by each People when it shall be free to act, and relieved from alien control. We have no fear that the Democratic party of Europe will be unable to subdue the crown, and to force back to the common enemy; but no one can be blind to the fact that each section of that party might be indisposed to accept the lead of any other section, lest it should appear, ipso facto, to give up its own defensive principle. Such mistrust would not apply to an American leader; territorially remote, not implicated in the sectional questions of Europe, above all suspicion on the score of sincerity in the vindication of liberty, the Republic would be especially fitted to take the lead in the struggle for national independence and popular freedom, without prejudging the external question of any one nation. We believe that the mere hoisting of the star-spangled banner on the field of Europe would call forth the vast body of the Peoples of Europe—a rising of the Peoples from the Rhine to the Danube, from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, against Austrianism.

Even to the United States the political advantages would be considerable. The unemployed energies which are beginning to raise troublesome questions at home, would find a glorious and beneficial vent in that more distant field. Action of that kind might help the Republicans to gain time, and with time power, for the deliberate settlement of that social question which presses upon them most dangerously. It would enable them to force back to the European class that class of disputes which English Abolitionists aided by manoeuvring English diplomatists, now make them discuss so inconveniently on American ground alone. Besides, is not European intervention—the intervention of European Governments—between the Americans and the Spaniards, at last becoming imminent in Cuba?

The working out of certain political problems on the Continent would be of vast service to the English people